

Locality—Herberton, in forest country. Examples, three : 2 ♂, 1 ♀. The collector, Mr. Broadbent, notes of it that it has all the habits of an *Acanthiza*, frequenting open places and preferring small bushes.

A. reguloides is the only species with which it can be confounded. It is, however, a larger bird with a shorter tarsus, and is further distinguishable by the colour of the legs, and the squamated appearance of the throat and parts about the head.

ANATOMICAL NOTES ON THE HELICIDÆ ;

BY C. HEDLEY, F.L.S.

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PART III.

Helix porteri, Cox ; of this species the jaw is orbicularly arched, crossed by numerous fine ribs which denticulate both margins, ends rounded. The centre cusp of the rachidian tooth is small, ovate, acute, reaching half-way along the basal plate, bearing on both sides a minute denticule anterior to its cutting portion. The twenty laterals are rather larger than the rachidian, and elongate as they recede from it ; the small accessory distal cusp, possessed by each, gradually becomes more defined as it reaches the more distant series, a denticule appears half-way up the proximal blade about the fourteenth series. The character of the teeth abruptly changes in the twenty-fourth series, where the inclined laterals are suddenly replaced by the upright marginals. The latter numbering over twenty, are much alike, consisting of a large lanceolate cusp cleft half-way down, and a small sharp accessory distal cusp.

Penis sac terminating in a flagellum, anterior portion pyriform, insertion of the retractor muscle distant from entrance of the short vas deferens. Genital bladder small, ovate, on a rather long wide duct.

The specimen (immature) which furnished these details was collected by Mr. Wild at Upper Nerang Creek.

Helix delta, Pir.—Jaw low, arcuate ; ends rounded, recurved ; with a blunt median inferior projection, crossed by numerous fine folds. The rachidian tooth of the odontophore has its base of attachment rather longer than wide, posterior lateral angles nearly square ; anterior margin broadly reflected bearing a central slender median cusp projecting beyond the posterior margin, and two accessory cusps not reaching the centre of the basal plate. The transverse rows of laterals are very slightly curved. The first dozen laterals are with difficulty distinguished from the rachidian by the slightly inclined median cusp and rounded anterior basal margin. Beyond them the distal accessory cusp diminishes, and the proximal increases, until it equals in size the original median. The extreme marginals offer an irregularly serrated edge.

The specimen examined was collected by Mr. Wild at Little Nerang Creek.

Bulinus mastersi, Cox.—Jaw high, arched, ends acuminate rounded, centre plain, each side crossed by seven oblique folds

Rachidian tooth with base expanded posteriorly, broadly reflected, tapering to a single rounded cusp whose apex does not attain the posterior margin. The first six laterals possess a large lanceolate cusp and a small distal accessory cusp. The extreme marginals are forty five ranks distant from the rachidian and are irregularly dentate.

Helix perinflata, Pir.—Jaw low, slightly arched, boomerang shaped, tapering to the rounded ends, central moiety crossed by eight stout ribs as wide as their interstices, which denticulate the convex but not the concave margin, ends smooth.

Rachidian tooth with the base of attachment longer than broad, posteriorly slightly expanded, reflection tapering to a single blunt cusp whose apex attains four-fifths of the length of the base : lateral teeth about fifteen, much the same size, with a single large ovate

cuspid exceeding the posterior margin of the base; in retreating from the centre the cusp becomes slighter and the distal posterior angle diminishes from alate to square. About fifty teeth intervene between the rachidian and the ultimate marginals.

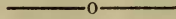
Of the genitalia I notice that the genital bladder is rather large, oval, on a peduncle of moderate length whose origin is twisted with the lower extremity of the oviduct. In the centre of the large penis-sac the vas deferens describes a sudden loop after which it enters the sac and proceeds to the spiral termination where is the attachment of the retractor muscle.

For my knowledge of the two latter species I am indebted to the courtesy of W. Bednall, Esq., of Adelaide, who sent me specimens of the *Bulimus*, from Streaky Bay, and of the *Helix*, from the Macdonnell Ranges, Central Australia. *H. perinflata* was described by Pfeiffer in the *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1863, p. 528, from specimens collected by Mr. Waterhouse on Stuart's exploring expedition and was never again discovered, so Mr. Bednall informs me, until quite recently. My friend the late Mr. G. F. Angas once stated *that this shell was identical with the Queensland species, *H. Janelli*, Le Guil; a determination not characterised by his usual sagacity and quite unsupported by the examples of each species in the Queensland Museum.

Protected by a thin epiphragm and in a dormant state, the animal reached me alive after its lengthened fast and a journey of more than two thousand miles.

* *Quarterly Journal of Conchology*; Vol. 1, p. 135.

FIELD NATURALISTS' EXCURSION TO PIMPAMA.



A whole day excursion was made on March 18th, to Pimpama. There were six members present. Only thin belts of scrub were met with during the day, the original scrub lands having been largely encroached upon for cultivation, while the scrubs on the hill sides were so dry as to yield little of interest to the collectors. It was afterwards ascertained that the best scrubs had been left unvisited, owing to the non-attendance of those better acquainted with the locality; but information was gained that will prove useful on any future excursion to the same district.

The following are some of the principal plants noticed in flower and fruit, as determined by F. M. Bailey, Esq. :—

- Abutilon oxycarpum*, *F. v. M.*; in flower.
Elæocarpus grandis, *F. v. M.*, Queensland quandong; in flower.
Bosistoa sapindiforinis, *F. v. M.*, towra; in flower.
Alphitonia excelsa, *Reissck.*, red ash; in flower.
Vitis antarctica, *Benth*; in fruit. This native grape was in prime condition for eating.
Rhus rho-lanthea, *F. v. M.*, deep yellow wood; in fruit.
Indigofera hirsuta, *Linn.*; in flower.
I. tritoliata, *Linn.*; in flower
Swainsonia galegifolia, *R. Br.*, darling pea; in flower and fruit.
Æschynomene falcata, *D.C.*, var. *paucijuga*, *Benth.*; in flower and fruit.
Erythrina vespertilio, *Benth.*; in fruit.
Cassia mimosoides, *Linn.*; in flower.
Acacia implexa, *Benth.*; in flower
Myriophyllum latifolium, *F. v. M.*; in flower.
Bæckea virgata, *Andr.*; in flower.